

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION**

<b>TIMOTHY KLINK,</b>	§	
<b>Individually and On Behalf of All</b>	§	<b>COLLECTIVE AND CLASS</b>
<b>Others Similarly Situated,</b>	§	<b>ACTION COMPLAINT</b>
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	§	
<b>vs.</b>	§	
<b>CENIKOR FOUNDATION,</b>	§	<b>CIVIL ACTION NO. 4:19-CV-1583</b>
<b>Defendant.</b>	§	

**PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Timothy Klick, on behalf of himself and all others similarity situated ("Plaintiff"), files this Original Complaint, as follows:

**I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. Cenikor Foundation, a tax-exempt organization that runs a drug rehabilitation program, says that it has a "long history of fighting for our clients' recovery alongside them," and that it does "not allow the cost of treatment to become a hurdle for those seeking to improve their lives." Despite these high-minded ideals espoused by the company, Cenikor has turned patients struggling with addiction into a pool of unpaid, forced labor. Cenikor, acting as a staffing agency, has outsourced its patients through its work program to work for various private companies. While in Cenikor's work program, patients are frequently required to work 60-80 hours or more a week, often performing hard manual labor under dangerous conditions. However, unlike a staffing agency, Cenikor has pocketed the money paid by these companies for the work performed by Cenikor's patients. Indeed, Cenikor made at least **\$7 million** by outsourcing its patients on work contracts in 2018. Cenikor's company-wide practices violate

both the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as well as Texas common law and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (the “TVPA”).

2. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, brings this collective action to recover minimum wage and overtime compensation and all other available remedies under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 201 *et. seq.* (the “FLSA”). Plaintiff also asserts individual and class claims of quantum meruit/unjust enrichment and violations of the TVPA.

3. This collective and class action consists of all individuals who participated in any work programs at the direction of Cenikor Foundation.

4. For at least three years prior to the filing of this Complaint, Defendant willfully committed widespread violations of the FLSA by failing to pay these employees for overtime hours worked in excess of forty hours per week at a rate of one and one-half times their regular rate of pay.

## **II. PARTIES**

5. Plaintiff is an individual who was formerly employed by Defendant. Plaintiff’s Notice of Consent is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

6. Cenikor Foundation is a domestic nonprofit corporation. Cenikor may be served through its registered agent for service of process in Texas, Bill Bailey, 11931 Wickchester Ln, Ste. 300, Houston, TX 77043

## **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this civil action arises under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States; specifically, the

Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 201 et. seq. Jurisdiction is further conferred on this Court by the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1337 relating to “any civil action or proceeding arising under any Act of Congress regulating commerce...”

8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it is a Texas resident. This Court’s assertion of jurisdiction over Defendants would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

9. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because one of the Defendants resides in this district and all of the Defendants are residents of the State in which this district is located. Venue is also proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because, as provided below, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to this claim occurred in this judicial district.

#### **IV. COVERAGE**

10. At all relevant times, Defendant has acted, directly or indirectly, as an employer or joint employer with respect to Plaintiff and others similarly situated. Defendant is or was jointly responsible for all decisions related to the wages to be paid to the Class Members, the work to be performed by the Class Members, the locations of work performed by the Class Members, the hours to be worked by the Class Members, and the compensation policies with respect to the Class Members.

11. At all relevant times, Defendant has operated an enterprise within the meaning of Section 3(r) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(r).

12. At all relevant times, Defendant has operated an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of Section 3(s)(1) of the FLSA,

29 U.S.C. § 203(s)(1), in that said enterprise has had employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, or employees handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person and in that said enterprise has had an annual gross sales volume of sales made or business done of not less than \$500,000.

13. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and others similarly situated, were or are employees for Defendant who was engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

### **V. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

14. Cenikor is a tax-exempt organization that holds itself out as a drug rehabilitation program.<sup>1</sup> However, its work rehabilitation program has been taken to the extreme, as patients are often required to work 60-80 hours per week if not more. Some of the program's participants enter the program to comply with a court order. Others enter the program voluntarily. The long workweeks that Cenikor's patients are required to endure leave little if any time for them to seek counseling. Cenikor's patients are duped into believing that they will receive meaningful treatment and rehabilitation, only to realize that they are being used as a cheap and expendable labor pool for Cenikor and the private companies that Cenikor's patients work for.

15. Plaintiff Timothy Klick checked himself into Cenikor's Fort Worth facility in or about September of 2018 after hearing what was essentially a sales pitch from one of Cenikor's "outreach specialists" while at another rehabilitation program. He was not told until he had checked in that he would be expected to perform manual labor under unsafe conditions for at least 40 hours per week and that he would receive no pay for his work. Mr. Klick worked at

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<sup>1</sup> Cenikor is headquartered in Houston. It has "treatment centers" in Austin, Houston, Fort Worth, Killeen, San Marcos, Temple, Tyler, and Waco, Texas, as well as Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Thermoserve, a dinnerware manufacturer in Dallas. Thermoserve had at least four Cenikor patients who worked at least 40 hours per week at its Dallas facility. He and others were told that they were expected to work more than 40 hours when Thermoserve got busy, and they sometimes did - sometimes working 10 hour shifts five or six days per week. Thermoserve paid Cenikor an unknown hourly rate for each hour that each Cenikor patient worked at its facility. Cenikor did not remit any of this money (or any money at all) to these workers. Mr. Klick quit the program because he was being exposed to what he believed were dangerous chemicals at Thermoserve and because he was not being paid for the long hours he was required to work.<sup>2</sup>

16. The work of Plaintiff and the Class Members conferred a direct economic benefit to Cenikor - in 2017 and 2018, the company made more than \$7 million from its work programs each year. On information and belief, Cenikor incentivizes its “vocational service managers” to secure lucrative work contracts - those who do receive bonus payments. Cenikor claims that the money from the work programs is used to offset the cost of its rehabilitation program. However, food stamps cover meal costs, and for Cenikor’s facilities in Louisiana, Medicaid pays for most of the counseling and medical costs. According to a report from Reveal News (available at <https://www.revealnews.org/article/they-worked-in-sweltering-heat-for-exxon-shell-and-walmart-they-didnt-get-paid-a-dime/>), “[i]nternal financial ledgers from the program’s Baton Rouge facility show that in 2016 and 2017, Cenikor’s job contracts regularly delivered more than twice as much money as its daily operating expenses.” And while Cenikor’s program

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<sup>2</sup> Other Class Members have been required to work at oil refineries, chemical plants and other dangerous or hazardous locations, including cleaning flooded homes of black mold and raw sewage. Cenikor provides those in its program with no job or safety training, and, not surprisingly, on-the-job injuries are rampant. Given the long hours and dangerous conditions endured by Plaintiff and the Class Members, they are fully justified to have expected to be paid for their work.

participants are supposed to “graduate” in 18 months, fewer than 8 percent of them complete the program, according to Cenikor’s own figures.

17. Cenikor engages in harsh disciplinary practices in order to keep its patients in fear of being reported to Cenikor by the third party companies. A patient who is removed from his or her job with a private company is “put into assessment.” This means that, in addition to immediately being assigned to another 40-plus hour-a-week job, for 21 days (or longer), the patient is required to wash dishes, mop, sweep and perform other menial tasks around the Cenikor facility until the facility closes for the night, all while reciting the “Cenikor philosophy.” Other forms of discipline for failing to perform satisfactorily in Cenikor’s work program include being forced to stand in a corner in an upright position for long periods of time; sitting in a “verbal chair” in an upright position for long periods of time, and writing the same lines repeatedly or essays.

18. No exemption excuses Defendants from paying Plaintiff and the other Class Members minimum wages and/or overtime rates under the FLSA.

19. Defendants have failed to make a good faith effort to comply with the FLSA. Instead, Defendants knowingly, willfully or with reckless disregard carried out its illegal pattern or practice regarding overtime compensation. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are entitled to liquidated damages for such conduct.

20. For purposes of this action, the “relevant period” is defined as such period commencing on the date that is three years prior to the filing of this action, and continuing thereafter.

21. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel to represent him and those similarly situated in this action. Pursuant to the FLSA, Plaintiff and those similarly situated are entitled to recover all reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in this action.

## **VI. COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

22. Other employees of Defendant have been victimized by the pattern, practice and policy of Defendants. Plaintiff is aware that the illegal practices and policies of Defendants have been imposed on other, similarly situated workers.

23. Plaintiff brings his claims on behalf of all current and former Class Members.

24. Defendant's compensation policies and procedures with respect to Plaintiff and the Class Members and wages paid to Plaintiff and the Class Members are substantially similar, if not identical.

25. Defendant's pattern of failing to pay overtime compensation as required by the FLSA results from Defendant's general application of compensation policies and procedures, and does not depend on individualized circumstances of Plaintiff or the Class Members.

26. Although the issue of damages may be individual in character, this does not detract from the common nucleus of facts with respect to Defendant's liability under the FLSA.

27. Plaintiff files this case as an "opt-in" collective action as specifically allowed by 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Plaintiff brings these claims on his own behalf and on behalf of those similarly situated who have not been fully compensated for all work performed, time spent, and activities conducted for the benefit of Defendant.

28. Plaintiff requests that Defendant identify all prospective members of the proposed class of Class Members in order that proper notice of their right to consent to participation in this

collective action may be distributed, including their names, dates of employment, job titles, last know addresses, and telephone numbers.

29. Plaintiff seeks to represent those members of the above-described group who, after appropriate notice of their ability to opt into this action, have provided consent in writing to be represented by Plaintiff's counsel as required by 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

30. Those individuals who choose to opt in will be listed on subsequent pleadings and copies of the written consents will be incorporated by reference.

31. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of those similarly situated who opt into this action.

## **VII. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

32. The foregoing allegations are incorporated herein by reference.

33. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of the respective Class Members. The Class Members are so numerous that their joinder is impracticable. While the precise number of the Class Members is unknown, there are, on information and belief, more than a thousand individuals who have participated in Cenikor's work programs within the past three years alone.

34. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the Class Members. Plaintiff and the Class Members (1) participated in Cenikor's work programs; and (2) were not paid for such work.

35. Common questions of law and fact predominate over any questions affecting any individual members, including:

- Whether Cenikor is liable under the Texas cause of action of quantum meruit and/or under the TVPA;
- The proper measure of damages sustained by the respective Class Members; and



- Whether Cenikor should be ordered to pay restitution and/or whether its revenue should be disgorged as a result of its conduct.

36. As a result, Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the respective Class Members and has retained counsel experienced in complex wage and hour litigation.

37. This action is properly maintainable as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b) (3) because Cenikor acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Rule 23 Class Members, making equitable relief through restitution and/or disgorgement appropriate to the Rule 23 Class Members as a whole.

38. This action is properly maintainable as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b) (3) because (1) questions of law or fact predominate over any questions affecting individual class members; and (2) a class action is superior to other methods to ensure a fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the aggrieved individuals lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute lawsuits against large corporate defendants. Class litigation is also superior because it will preclude the need for unduly duplicative litigation resulting in inconsistent judgments pertaining to policies and practices, including Cenikor's work program policies. No apparent difficulties exist in managing this class action. Plaintiff intends to send notice to the proposed Rule 23 Class Members to the extent required by Fed. R. Civ. 23(c).

## **VIII. CAUSES OF ACTION**

### **COUNT ONE - VIOLATIONS OF THE FLSA**

39. The foregoing allegations are incorporated herein by reference.

40. Plaintiff and others similarly situated were or are non-exempt employees of Defendant.

41. Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to be paid the prevailing minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

42. Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to overtime pay for all hours in excess of forty worked during each seven-day workweek.

43. Defendant violated 29 U.S.C. § 201 et. seq. by failing to pay Plaintiff and others similarly situated the prevailing minimum wage as well as overtime compensation at a rate of one-and-a-half times the appropriate regular rate.

44. In further violation of the FLSA, Defendant failed to maintain accurate employee pay records, including the number of hours worked per workweek by Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees.

45. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, seeks all unpaid minimum wages and/or overtime compensation and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages for a period of three years from the date of the filing of this complaint, as well as reasonable attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses, including expert witness fees, as provided by 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), along with pre- and post-judgment interest at the highest rate allowed by law.

**COUNT TWO - QUANTUM MERUIT/UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

46. The foregoing allegations are incorporated herein by reference.

47. Cenikor increased its revenue because Plaintiff and the Class Members perform uncompensated or under-compensated labor.

48. Plaintiff and the Class Members conferred non-gratuitous benefits upon Cenikor by performing work without compensation, for which Cenikor would otherwise have had to pay at least the applicable minimum wage or more, thereby significantly and materially increasing Cenikor's revenue, unjustly enriching Cenikor at the expense of and detriment to Plaintiff and the Class Members.

49. Cenikor's retention of any benefit collected directly and indirectly from this uncompensated labor violated principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

50. As a direct and proximate result of Cenikor's forced labor practices, Plaintiff and the Class Members have suffered concrete harm and injury, including physical and emotional injury, monetary loss, and the unlawful violation of their rights.

51. Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to recover from Cenikor all amounts that Cenikor has wrongfully and improperly obtained, and Cenikor should be required to disgorge to Plaintiff and the Class Members the benefits it has unjustly obtained.

**COUNT THREE - VIOLATIONS OF THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS  
PROTECTION ACT OF 2000**

52. The foregoing allegations are incorporated herein by reference.

53. Plaintiff and the Class Members are victims of attempted forced labor as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1589.

54. Cenikor attempts to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1589 and 1594 by knowingly maintaining a corporate policy and uniform practice involving its work programs aimed at obtaining nearly free labor and services by threatening Plaintiff and the Class Members with physical restraint, serious harm, and abuse of law or legal process if they refuse to provide their labor, organize a work stoppage, or participate in a work stoppage.

55. Cenikor attempted to perpetrate the offense of forced labor against Plaintiff and the Class Members.

56. Cenikor knowingly benefitted financially from participation in a venture Cenikor knew or should have known engaged in unlawful coercion of labor in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1589.

57. Plaintiff and the Class Members seek all civil remedies allowed under 18 U.S.C. 1595 for all violations of occurring within the 10-year statute of limitations provided under this statute. Plaintiff and the Class Members have suffered damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

58. Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to recover compensatory and punitive damages.

59. Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to recover mandatory restitution in the full amount of their losses.

60. Defendants should be required to disgorge all revenue generated through its work programs in the past ten years.

61. Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to recover their reasonable attorney's fees.

### **IX. DESIGNATION OF EXPERT WITNESS**

62. The foregoing allegations are incorporated herein by reference.

63. Plaintiff designates the following individual as an expert witness in this case:

Josh Borsellino  
Borsellino, P.C.  
1020 Macon St., Suite 15  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102  
T: 817.908.9861  
F: 817.394.2412

Plaintiff seeks attorney's fees and case expenses incurred in the prosecution of this matter. Mr. Borsellino may provide expert opinion testimony regarding the reasonableness and necessity of the attorney's fees and expenses incurred by Plaintiff in connection with this action. Mr. Borsellino's biography is publicly available at <https://dfwcounsel.com/biography/>.

**X. RELIEF SOUGHT**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, respectfully requests that Defendant be required to answer and appear, this this case be certified as a class and/or collective action, that Plaintiff be appointed class representative and that Plaintiff's counsel be appointed class counsel, and that on final hearing, Plaintiff and other Class Members be awarded:

- a. Monetary damages for lost wages in an amount to be determined at trial;
- b. Liquidated damages in an amount equal to the monetary damages;
- c. The equitable remedies of restitution and/or disgorgement;
- d. Attorney's fees, costs and expenses;
- e. Pre- and post-judgment interest at the highest rates allowed by law; and
- f. All other relief, at law or in equity, to which he, and others similarly situated, may be justly entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Josh Borsellino

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